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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
HOUSING and MEAT INSPECTOR,
and
DIRECTOR of PUBLIC CLEANSING

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

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INTRODUCTION.

Town Hall, Shipley,

December, 1941.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1940. The activities of the department have been well maintained, but of course all the members of the staff have been working under greatly increased pressure; sickness among them was prominent.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that the infant mortality reached a low record for Shipley—41 per 1,000: considering the various stresses of war, this is most remarkable. Eighty-five per cent. of the infants born attended the clinics, which generally were well attended; but home visiting was considerably reduced. I have previously brought to the notice of the Council the need for an extra health visitor and school nurse. The increasing duties of the Council as Welfare Authority, both as a result of their own extensions and owing to war measures, make such an addition to the staff necessary.

The occurrence of proved dysentery, food poisoning, paratyphoid and typhoid fever in the district, together with a number of cases of diarrhœal disease, the cause of which was not determined bacteriologically, presented a confused picture and the matter is dealt with in some detail in the report. This has been Shipley's worst year for some considerable time in regard to intestinal illnesses. I cannot but express the view that diarrhœal disease is much commoner than we believe: that most are not brought to the notice of the Health Department and that many of them are mild dysenteries.

The incidence of diphtheria was low in 1940. Diphtheria immunisation was continued throughout the year, and since late 1940 special attention has been paid to securing a substantial extension of immunisation in pre-school children, with an encouraging response.

Scabies was prevalent. The Council's arrangements for treating scabies patients are adequate, though not ideal. The disinfestation arrangements would not be satisfactory for dealing with a typhus outbreak.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for your constant support and encouragement, and the Council's officials and my staff for their co-operation and help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. IRVINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

The following change in the Staff was made during the year:

Miss S. Shoesmith was appointed Clerk and Dental Attendant in place of Miss E. E. Jowett (resigned because of marriage).

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor A. E. Horne, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor T. J. Gray, J.P. (Chairman).

Councillor A. W. Robson (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor J. Chell.
,, E. Cowgill.
,, S. Derbyshire.
,, J. Lancaster.

Councillor C. M. Smith.
,, G. Waddilove.
,, V. Waddilove.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor A. E. Horne, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor C. M. Smith (Chairman).

Councillor J. R. Hardcastle (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor A. Alty.
,, J. Chell.
,, E. Cowgill.
,, E. Craven.
*Mrs. J. Dibb.

Councillor J. Lancaster.
,, G. K. Todd.
,, V. Waddilove.
*Mrs. J. Walker.

* Co-opted Members.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Census 1931

Area of the district in acres	2,182
Population at Census of 1931	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the district at Census of 1931	8,353
Average number of persons per room at Census of 1931	.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931	8,451

Summary, 1940, and Comparison with 1939

	1940	1939
Area of the district in acres	2,183	2,183
Estimated population, mid-year	31,740	(a)*31,000 (b) 31,160
Estimated number of dwelling-houses (end of year)	10,040	10,022
The rateable value (1st April)	£207,420	£207,417
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£790	£790
Live births	(a)†430 (b)†437	436 437
1940—Legitimate: (a) Male, 209; Female, 204. (b) Male, 211; Female, 209. Illegitimate: (a) Male, 9; Female, 8. (b) Male, 9; Female, 8.		
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	13.5	14.1
Still births	15	12
1940—Legitimate 15; Male, 7; Female, 8. Illegitimate, nil.		
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	33	27
Number of deaths	426	403
1940: Male, 198; Female, 228.		
Crude Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	13.4	12.9

* (a) Figure for computing Birth Rates.
(b) Figure for computing Death Rates or the incidence of notifiable diseases.

† (a) Figure for computing Birth Rates.
(b) Figure for computing Infant and Maternal mortalities.

		1940	1939
	Adjusted death rate	13.7	13.4
	Comparability factor	1.02	1.04
	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	6.6	nil
	Deaths from puerperal sepsis	nil	nil
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	nil	nil
	Deaths from other puerperal causes	3	nil
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	6.6	nil
	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
RATE	All infants per 1,000 live births	41	55
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43	58
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil	nil
	Deaths from cancer (all ages)	78	61
	Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	2.5	1.96
	Deaths from measles (all ages)	2	nil
	Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	1	1
	Deaths from diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	nil	1
	Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	9	14
	Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	0.28	0.45
	Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis	10	15
	Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	0.32	0.48
	Percentage of births occurring in public institutions	45.6	44.6
	Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions	34.3	33.0

Rainfall (inches)	27.66
Atmospheric Pollution (Somerset House Observations) *Total Solids (tons per sq. mile)	207.39

* For 11 months. Owing to accident, total solids not determined in June.

The following table shows the causes of death during 1940 (Registrar General's Return), together with a comparison in the number of deaths for 1939.

No. of Deaths in 1939	Deaths, 1940	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabitants
	All causes	**198**	**228**	**426**		
—	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
—	Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	1	0.2	0.03
1	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
1	Whooping Cough	1	—	1	0.2	0.03
1	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
14	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	6	9	2.1	0.28
1	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
—	Syphilitic Diseases	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
3	Influenza	—	2	2	0.5	0.06
—	Measles	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
—	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-enceph	—	—	—	—	—
—	Acute infective Encephalitis	1	—	1	0.2	0.03
61	Cancer of B. Cav. and œsoph. (M), Uterus (F)	4	5	9	2.1	0.28
	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	7	2	9	2.1	0.28
	Cancer of Breast	—	7	7	1.6	0.22
	Cancer of all other sites	27	26	53	12.4	1.67
2	Diabetes	3	3	6	1.4	0.19
27	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	22	40	62	14.6	1.95
123	Heart Disease	43	69	112	26.3	3.53
28	Other diseases of Circulatory System...	7	2	9	2.1	0.28
10	Bronchitis	19	8	27	6.3	0.85
25	Pneumonia	15	6	21	4.9	0.66
2	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	3	5	1.2	0.16
2	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	3	2	5	1.2	0.16
1	Diarrhœa under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—
1	Appendicitis	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
4	Other Digestive Diseases	5	6	11	2.6	0.35
17	Nephritis	5	7	12	2.8	0.38
—	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—
—	Other Maternal causes	—	3	3	0.7	0.09
15	Premature Birth	6	3	9	2.1	0.28
	Congenital Mal., Birth Inj., Infant ,Dis.	2	1	3	0.7	0.09
6	Suicide	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
21	Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—	—	—
	Other violent causes	8	3	11	2.6	0.35
37	All other causes	12	18	30	7.0	0.94

Unemployment

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly supplied me with the following particulars in relation to unemployment in the area dealt with by the Exchange (including Baildon and Shipley with a total population of approximately 42,000) and also in regard to the transference in of juveniles, for year ending 31st December, 1940.

		Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
Number (in any week) in receipt of Unemployment Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances ...	Maximum	400	30	1290	183	1903
	Minimum	139	—	158	8	305
Number (in any week) wholly unemployed	Maximum	648	28	309	13	998
	Minimum	189	4	132	2	327
Number (in any week) temporarily stopped	Maximum	446	5	283	1	735
	Minimum	65	1	100	4	170
Number of Juveniles brought into the area during 1940			67		357	424
Number of Juveniles known to have returned home			12		148	160

Public Assistance

I am indebted to the County Public Assistance Officer for the following information :—the maximum number of persons in Shipley in receipt of public assistance during the year was 445 (136 men, 234 women, 75 children) in the week ending 6th January, the minimum number being 212 (58 men, 104 women, 50 children) in the week ending 28th December. The effect of the Old Age and Widows' Pension Act 1940, which came into operation on the 3rd August 1940, removed the chargeability in respect of a large number of old persons who had been in receipt of public assistance for a considerable period. These persons are now in receipt of pensions under the control of the Assistance Board which is a Government Department.

General Provision of Health Services of the Area

Hospital, Ambulance, Nursing in the Home and Laboratory facilities remain as described last year.

The number of laboratory specimens examined during the year was 831, including 62 for diphtheria, 35 for hæmolytic streptococci, 32 sputa for tubercle, 127 bloods for Widal Reaction, 212 fæces and urines for dysentery, etc., 188 milks and 90 samples of drinking water.

A number of specimens from Shipley patients in the Morton Banks Isolation Hospital were examined for the Hospital and are not included here.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home

The following table gives full details of cases admitted :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Shipley Private Cases ...	32	35	37	27	40	45	51	57
Shipley Assisted Cases ...	97	112	104	126	143	120	131	149
Bingley Private Cases ...	21	40	32	35	38	33	27	19
Bingley Assisted Cases ...	77	72	99	115	100	107	123	108
County Cases	13	27	17	—	—	—	2	—
Outside area private cases	27	22	—	—	—	—	1	2
TOTAL ...	267	308	289	303	321	305	335	335

Three hundred and sixteen mothers were delivered; 320 babies born, 11 of whom died within 10 days; 20 were stillbirths (a rate of 62). Twenty-one emergency cases were admitted; the consultant obstetrician was consulted in 19 cases and performed 14 operations, including 6 cæsarean sections; 3 mothers died; 7 cases were transferred to other institutions—none being septicæmia. Thirty-one mothers had in-patient ante-natal treatment.

As from January 1st 1941, Mr. Rawson was appointed part-time consultant to the Home on an inclusive basis. Mr. Rawson now visits the Home weekly, and at the same time sees any ante-natal patients who may require such an examination. Mr. Rawson performs any necessary operations and makes special visits as occasion demands. This arrangement is more comprehensive and more satisfactory in every way than obtained formerly.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Approximately 72% of the expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics. The attendances of ante-natal patients at the clinics are detailed in the table below.

			1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Somerset House	Ante-natal	New	85	131	184	190	183
		Total	268	364	742	597	604
	Post-natal	1st	36	37	39	24	15
		Subs.			23	3	3
Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home (Shipley patients only)	Dr's A.N.C.	1st	97	91	67	140	144
		Subs.				75	127
	Matrons A.N.C.	New	158	181	155	187	207
		Total	938	1137	1007	1092	1191
Total new patients			243	302	339	377	390
Total ante-natal attendances ...			1303	1592	1816	1904	2066
Total Number of births (live & still) registered (Shipley)			428	472	448	437	452

Domiciliary Confinements

The number of cases booked by the midwives was 219; 197 babies were born alive, 3 were stillborn and there were 3 abortions. Sixty-three patients remained undelivered at the end of the year; 18 went to hospital, 8 left the district and 1 patient died during pregnancy (fatty degeneration of the heart).

Institutional Confinements

Two hundred Shipley mothers, including 17 emergency cases, were admitted to the Joint Maternity Home during the year; 199 babies were born to the 196 mothers delivered. Seven Shipley mothers were delivered in other institutions.

Consultant Obstetrician

Ten Shipley patients in the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home were examined by the Consultant Obstetrician; 10 operations were performed.

Abortions and Complicated Maternity Cases

Seven abortion cases and 5 complicated maternity cases were admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford, under the Council's scheme.

Home Helps

The services of home helps were employed by the Council for 12 mothers. A rota of 3 home helps was maintained till April, since when there has been one home help.

Provision of Meals

This service was not utilised during the year. The opening of a British Restaurant in 1941 has made it possible to provide there free meals for mothers.

Dental Treatment and Dentures

In 1940 there were 23 first and 52 subsequent attendances by mothers for dental treatment, including 7 who were fitted with dentures at cost or part cost.

Infants

It is highly gratifying to record that the number of infants under 1 year of age, who came for the first time, was 85% of the number of live births registered in the year, which equals last year's high record.

Mothers are encouraged to bring toddlers to the clinic; no special sessions are held for them. In 1940, 661 children in the age group 1 to 5 years were attending the clinic; of these 373 were from to 25 years of age.

Aged at end of year 1940	Number attending Child Welfare Clinics			
	in 1937	in 1938	in 1939	in 1940
Under 1 year	302	277	244	325
1-2 years	250	306	259	288
2-5 years	313	356	317	352
Over 5 years	34	19	23	21

Provision of Milk, etc.

Fresh milk, dried milk, cod liver oil, iron and calcium preparations were supplied in 1940, as in previous years.

The aggregate amounts of milk supplied during the year to *mothers and infants* (the figures for infants separately are not available) were 5,506 pints of fresh milk and 1,273 lbs. of dried milk free, 264 lbs. of dried milk at half cost and 8,865 lbs. of dried milk at cost. The nett cost to the Authority of the milk supplied free or at half cost was £79 2s. 2d., and similarly for dried milk was £96 17s. 1d.

The milk officer informs me that, under the National Milk Scheme for the issue of milk, there were at the end of the year in Baildon and Shipley 1,500 persons receiving milk at 2d. per pint, and 250 receiving milk free of charge, and that this number has steadily increased since. The approximate number eligible, in Shipley alone, to take advantage of this scheme, is 2400. Naturally, the operation of this scheme has reduced considerably the amount of milk the Council have issued under their own scheme.

Treatment

As formerly, minor ailments were treated at the School Minor Ailment Clinic, 134 infants and young children making 726 attendances. Forty-three young children were treated at the School Dental Clinic; 119 attended the Ultra Violet Light Clinic for various conditions; 35 young children were referred to various neighbouring hospitals.

Maternal Deaths

There were 3 maternal deaths during 1940, the causes being (1) eclampsia; (2) uterine hæmorrhage, placenta prævia; (3) uterine hæmorrhage, obstetric shock (failed forceps case).

Maternal Mortality Rate — 1935-1940

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	5.2	nil	8.5	4.5	nil	6.6

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year 4 cases of puerperal pyrexia in Shipley women were notified: one case was removed to Morton Banks Isolation Hospital.

Infants

The number of attendances of infants at the three child welfare sessions, and the comparison with previous years is given in the table opposite.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
No. of live births registered	417	367	405	453	428	437	437
New patients (under 1 year)	320	278	296	340	322	372	370
New patients (1-5 years)	34	37	71	60	74	53	63
Total attendances (under 1 year)	4037	3403	4215	5323	5665	5451	5858
Total attendances (1-5 years)	1685	1950	2632	3225	3793	3144	3077
New patients (total) ...	354	315	367	400	396	425	433
Total attendances... ...	5722	5353	6847	8548	9458	8595	8935
Total No. of clinic sessions	100	99	98	109	150	148	153
Average attendance per session	57	54	70	78	63	58	58

Infantile Mortality

The infant mortality rate was 41—which is the lowest recorded in Shipley. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the table.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Premature birth	7	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	9
Congenital malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Idiopathic necrosis of liver	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Toxæmia due to scalds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accidentally asphyxiated	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All Causes ...	9	1	1	—	11	2	1	2	2	18

The percentage of infant deaths occurring during the first week of life was 50, and in the first month was 61.

Health Visitors

The visits of the Health Visitors are detailed below, and a comparison is made with the work of the previous six years.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Live Births	417	367	405	453	428	437	437
Still Births	23	16	23	19	20	12	15
Visits to infants :—							
Under 1 year (new) ...	372	374	367	461	415	453	404
Under 1 year (total) ...	2164	1444	2045	2513	2486	2866	2105
Visits to children 1 - 5 years	3537	1975	3616	2988	3152	3382	2926
Visits to expectant mothers :-							
First	36	29	114	95	89	39	10
Total	61	35	156	227	226	52	10
Visits re infant life protection	22	9	15	13	41	36	28
Other visits	57	39	43	115	544	509	*305
Total number of visits ...	5841	3502†	5875	5856	6449	6845	5374

* includes 201 post-natal visits and 11 visits to nursing mothers.

† shortage of staff.

The reduction in the number of home visits is regrettable: it is due to sickness among the staff, to the increasing work of health visitors in other duties, due to the war and also to the extension of clinic work. Home visiting is vital and must be maintained; a request for further health visiting staff has been madeto the Council in 1941.

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors are all Infant Life Protection Visitors. They paid 28 visits to the 6 children on the Infant Life Protection Register.

Water

Samples of the public water supply were examined regularly by the County Pathologist and by the Council's Chemist.

The Council's Chemist (Dr. Watson) made full chemical analyses of 29 samples, short chemical analyses of 82 samples and bacteriological analyses of 54 samples from the Shipley supplies. Of 24 samples examined for lead, two from the Shipley high level, and two from the Shipley low level supply contained a slight excess.

			SHIPLEY SUPPLY				BRADFORD SUPPLY (Treated Water)	
			Raw Water	Treated Water				
				Service Reservoirs	Town Samples		High Level Supply	Low Level Supply
					High Level Supply	Low Level Supply		
County Laboratory	Bacteriological	Satisfactory ...	5	11	16	18	10	12
		Doubtful ...	2	—	1	—	1	1
		Unsatisfactory	5	—	—	2	—	—
Council's Chemist	Full Chemical	Satisfactory ...	—	2	6	11	5	5
	Short Chemical	Satisfactory ...	—	—	35	38	5	4
	Bacteriological	Satisfactory ...	—	2	12	19	10	10
		Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	1	—

The "unsatisfactory" counts in respect of the raw water represent samples in which the presumptive B. Coli count was over 10 per 100 millilitres; in no case did they exceed 20 and this is not really unsatisfactory for an upland surface untreated water.

Waterworks Employees

Widal reactions were carried out on 115 workmen engaged on reservoir reconstruction. Nineteen were positive; one of these had had oral immunisation in America a few years before; six left the work before specimens were taken; stools and urine (3 samples of each) were negative in every other instance except one who subsequently left this employment.

Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to Mr. W. Watson, Ph.D., A.I.C., Sewage Works Manager, for the following report :—

" During 1940 the sewage purification plant continued to give satisfactory service up to its working capacity.

The quantity of sewage dealt with was approximately 677,000,000 gallons, and the amount fully treated was 631,000,000 gallons. This latter is equivalent to 93.2% of the total flow, the remaining 6.8% being given storm tank treatment only. The amount of trade waste treated totalled about 300,000,000 gallons.

Detritus and sludge removed from the sewage amounted to 13,752 tons after drying.

The sewage was stronger than usual owing to the increased discharge of trade waste, but about 45% of the total impurity was removed.

Agreement with the Bradford Corporation for taking the Shipley Sewage to the Corporation's works at Esholt was reached, but the Ministry of Health is not able to sanction a loan for the work for the duration of the war.

The experimental work on sewage filtration proved so successful that plant was installed for re-circulating filter effluent for the dilution of the incoming sewage. This resulted in an increase of purification from 45% removal of impurity to 80%. This improvement, which was initiated in the last month of the year, has enabled the works to treat 40% of the sewage flow in this manner."

Also Dr. Watson has carried out 175 examinations of water samples for the Water and Baths Departments, 59 of these being bacteriological examinations.

Closet Accommodation

There were at the end of 1940 the following types of closets in the town :—

Water Closets	10,563
Waste or Slop Water Closets ...	1,041
Common Privies	15
Pail Closets	20

In this district pail closets were practically extinct, but Public Shelters have introduced the problem of chemical closets.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

During 1940, 49 houses (including 17 Council houses) were found to be infested by bugs. Twenty three were disinfested by Cimex, 4 by Fumoids and 22 by Zaldecide or other spraying methods.

Housing

During the year 24 houses were built in the district, all by private enterprise, the total number of houses now being 10,040.

No Clearance Areas were declared; 5 houses were demolished. 8 houses were closed but not demolished. 21 cases of overcrowding were dealt with, and 7 dwellings were known to be overcrowded.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk

Thirteen samples of "Accredited" milk, examined bacteriologically, all except one were found satisfactory. Of 33 samples of "Pasteurised" milk, 7 were unsatisfactory: in addition, 4 were positive to the phosphatase test. Of 61 samples of ordinary milk, 16 were unsatisfactory.

One sample of raw milk was found to be tubercular.

Meat

The abbattoir has been maintained under the Government's scheme. During 1940, the whole carcases of 11 beasts and 15 pigs were condemned, including 11 beasts and 11 pigs because of tuberculosis.

Adulteration

One milk sample and 2 other food samples were found adulterated; 30 milk, 4 drugs and 55 other food samples were found genuine.

No decision has been given on Shipley's application to be made the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Miscellaneous

In December, I was called to a factory where a number of men complained of nausea, retching but no vomiting, dryness of the mouth, pain in the upper part of the nose and a sense of drowsiness. There was exposure for about ten days to petrol vapour which was found to be due to petrol leaking from a petrol tank some distance away. Percolation through the ground ("old made land") and entry into the factory, due to convection currents, was undoubtedly the sequence of events. Advice re ventilation was given, the tank was exposed and dealt with, and the nuisance spontaneously abated.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1940

Monthly Incidence

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	3	3	1	4	—	12	22	13	16	13	12	102
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	4	14
Typhoid	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	1	—	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7
Pneumonia	7	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	21
Erysipelas	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—*	4*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Anterior Polio-Myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	—	2	4	4	1	1	2	8	14	33	42	124	235
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	1	—	13
Dysentery	—	—	—	35	‡13	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	52
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Monthly Totals ...	11	15	15	44	21	6	18	45	31	63	61	144	474

* 1 non-civilian not included ‡ 2 cases subsequenty diagnosed as paratyphoid

Notification of and Deaths from Infectious Diseases

Disease	AGE GROUPS												Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over			
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	3	6	7	5	46	22	5	6	1	1	—	102	91	—
Diphtheria	—	—	2	2	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	9	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	7	1	—
Pneumonia	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	2	7	2	21	—	21
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	7	4	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—*	—	—	—	4*	4*	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	8	19	28	38	45	90	4	1	2	—	—	—	235	1	2
Whooping Cough	2	3	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	1
Dysentery	5	3	4	‡6	‡4	9	4	—	7	4	5	1	52	4	—
Food Poisoning...	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—
Totals ...	18	31	44	55	55	166	35	9	30	10	18	4	475	128	26

* 1 non-civilian not included ‡ 1 case subsequently diagnosed paratyphoid

Zymotic Death Rate .13

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The arrangements are as described in my last report.

	School Children		Infants		Total	
	Complete Course	Partial Course	Complete Course	Partial Course	Complete Course	Partial Course
1935	414	29	16	3	430	32
1936	833	42	135	6	968	48
1937	226	20	55	5	281	25
1938	177	11	75	13	252	24
1939	243	24	44	6	287	30
1940	267	65	94	5	361	70
	2160	191	419	38	2579	229

Diarrhoeal Disease

As can be observed from the tables, there were in 1940 many more cases of infectious intestinal disease notified than usual in Shipley, viz. :—

Typhoid	1
Paratyphoid	9
Dysentery	52
Food Poisoning ...	6

In all, 101 cases of diarrhœal disease were investigated ; two of the notified cases of dysentery subsequently proved to be paratyphoid, and one proved to be carcinoma of the colon. Three unnotified but believed true cases have been included in the series discussed below.

Certainly in modern war one expects a substantial increase in these diseases : large scale movements of population, some of refugee character, crowding and feeding of people under conditions far from ideal, and the relaxation or breakdown of sanitary precautions all involve increasing dangers of intestinal infection. Undoubtedly, however, as is common experience with many diseases a large number of cases is missed simply because the disease is not thought of. I feel sure that if all acute and severe diarrhœal cases were adequately investigated, dysentery for instance, and food poisoning, would be found to be relatively common. On the other hand, it is equally true that many such patients do not consult a private doctor at all, and for them the disease is not a serious burden, being of comparatively short duration. Investigation at great length often yields no satisfactory clue as to the original source of infection which indeed may by then be no longer in operation or available for investigation. A fatal case rivets attention, but the milder dysentery cases pass unnoticed. There is no doubt that notifications do not give an accurate reflex of the extent of the disease.

Dysentery. On the 17th April, 1940, a girl aged 4 years died before the doctor who was summoned could attend. She had had an illness of one day's duration with diarrhœa, abdominal pain, and vomiting, and the doctor suspected food poisoning or pneumonia. Post-mortem examination revealed dysenteric ulceration of the large bowel and subsequently the organism was isolated as Flexner "Z" Bacillus. The doctor informed me that there had been several cases of diarrhœa in the district, and accordingly the general practitioners were informed of the occurrence of dysentery. The area primarily affected is a congested and isolated unit with one entering street and comprising some 170 houses, all (with but few exceptions) back to back, or blind-back in type, without gardens or open space, without hot water, baths or lavatory basins : the dust bin accommodation is associated with the water closets which are in common (one to two families), the people having to walk up to thirty-three yards to reach them : it may well be imagined, as indeed is the fact, that children with diarrhœa have to use chambers or other utensils, and adequate social care and cleanliness cannot be maintained. Such conditions all favour the spread of an intestinal infection such as occurrèd there in 1940.

House to house visitation was carried out in the locality, many visits being necessary because so many women in this town go out to work. It was discovered that cases of severe diarrhœa with abdominal pain, described as "red hot," "worse than labour," and so on, had been occurring for at least a month, with, in most cases, slime, and, in some, blood in the motions, and in a few associated with vomiting and occasionally with tenesmus. By this time at least 21 cases of diarrhœa had occurred in 9 households. The first was in a man in mid-February, and it was said that he had had, some six months previously, diarrhœa whilst working in another district in Yorkshire, but the Medical Officer of Health of that district had no information of any dysentery there. Later this patient had diarrhœa after some other members of his family were affected. Three specimens of his fæces sent for examination were found negative, but he has been included in the series. The next, more definite cases were found in one family ranging from the 19th to 30th March, 1940.

Detailed consideration of the foods eaten by different families showed no food stuff or milk supply in common. Bacteriological examination of certain foods (milk, meat paste and margarine), were made with negative results, but these were not samples of foods actually consumed prior to the onset.

The family of the man mentioned above were seriously affected, the wife and four children having diarrhœa between the 5th and 19th April, and during these attacks there were constant visits to the house by other people in the area. It is certain that most of the children in the area both played with and visited each other in their homes at all times during the course of the outbreak, despite personal advice to the parents to the contrary.

Among the 38 believed cases traced in this area one was in a person working in a food shop, and another was in a girl who assisted at a greengrocery stall; appropriate steps were taken. No positive results from fæces specimens were obtained in any of these cases, other than the fatal one. The last believed cases here, commenced on 6th May. Examinations of fæces were carried out in respect of 20 patients in this series, all being negative for intestinal pathogens, but from the symptomatology and timing of the cases there can be no doubt this was a true outbreak and that the disease was the same as that causing the death of the first child. Of the 38 cases, 4 were in men, 10 in women, 12 in boys, and 12 in girls. Thus 63% were under 15 years of age. In the course of investigation, some anxiety was caused when Bacillus Paratyphosus B. was reported in samples of ice cream and milk used for its preparation. No cases of paratyphoid had been reported. The ice cream and milk workers concerned gave no history of diarrhœa, and widals and fæces of the ice cream workers were all negative. No confirmation of the results could be obtained in further samples, and when the incubation period of paratyphoid had passed by without any outbreak commencing, it was felt safe to disregard the findings.

Another believed focus in the Woodend area was traced with 7 cases of acute diarrhœa in persons having close contact with each other, the earliest being connected with the Hargreaves Square outbreak, as a relation of and frequent visitor to one of the families already affected there. Amongst others, two cases of diarrhœa in children in the Crag Road area were investigated; they were not severe, and it was quite a surprise when the bacteriologist reported Flexner (X + Z) in the fæces; the patients had eaten lettuce purchased from a vegetable stall run by a family living in the Hargreaves Square area, of whom one had been affected, but the stools of the members of this family were all negative. A further two isolated cases in the Valley Road area in late May were proved bacteriologically to be Flexner (X + Z).

Bacteriological examinations were carried out on the stools of 29 cases included in the 52 here regarded as dysentery patients. Five were positive to Flexner Bacillary: the fatal case was infected by strain "Z", and the others showed "X" and "Z" almost equally prominent. One showed Morgan's Bacillus. Several cases had been thought to be dysentery, but when the Bacteriologist reported B. enteritidis gærtner (a food poisoner) in the stools of one case of three in one family—they were all regarded as food poisoning and certain neighbouring contemporary cases were then also classed as food poisoning.

24 of the cases of believed dysentery were males, and 28 females. 27 families were affected, 12 single instances being included : one family actually had 6 cases. 60% of the cases were under 15 years of age. The main outbreak lasted until the end of May ; one case was notified in June and one in August. It is possible that it actually went on longer and certainly diarrhœal disease continued for another two or three months : but it is difficult to assign the cause to every diarrhœal attack.

Specimens of milk (15), of ice cream (7), ice cream ingredients (6) and of various other foods (10) were examined bacteriologically, and 9 sera for agglutination, but all were negative for dysentery. The possibility of the water supply being at fault was considered but negatived.

As is not unusual the primary cause was not traced : every effort was made to secure rapid examination of the fæces, the specimens being sent by messenger direct to the County Laboratory or hospital, but the difficulty of securing specimens at all, and especially really fresh specimens from patients in private houses will be appreciated by all who have undertaken the task. I have no doubt the spread of the disease after the first case was by direct contact probably through the children, and in the Hargreaves Square area, the insanitary conditions would favour the spread of any diarrhœal disease.

Paratyphoid fever. Eleven cases (all "B"), including two notified as dysentery, occurred sporadically over a period of six months and in one family there were three cases, in another two. No common food stuff could be traced and the source of infection remained undetermined.

The typhoid case was in a young woman and was at first suspected to be cerebro-spinal fever ; later a widal was positive for typhoid ; the patient died. Enquiries showed that she had eaten cooked mussels bought at a market stall in a midland town about seventeen days before the onset, and it is probable this was the source of infection.

Food poisoning was notified in six patients in four families (actually five more similar cases in the same families were more or less contemporaneous), but in one only was any food poisoning organism recovered, viz., B. enteritidis gærtner—this particular case was one of 3 cases of diarrhœa in the one family and at the same time 10 other cases of diarrhœa in 4 families (relatives or fairly near neighbours) were traced but no more positive findings were recorded. As mentioned above these would probably have been regarded as dysentery but for this finding—indeed they may well have been so—severe diarrhœa being characteristic ; all this goes to show how difficult it is without bacteriological proof to assign the cause to these cases of diarrhœa, which occurring as they often do, in quick succession in different members of a family, must almost certainly be due to infection. I was called to a shop where a woman and infant were both acutely ill with vomiting and diarrhœa—and it seemed very probably an instance of food poisoning. However, examination of the vomit of both patients revealed staphylococcus aureus, and of the fæces of the baby, (obtained at the time) showed B. Proteus, either of which can cause food poisoning. The food stuffs obtained were negative for food poisoning organisms.

There is a real necessity for prompt notification to the Health Department of every case of suspected intestinal infection— and especially if more than one member of a household is affected.

Tuberculosis

There were 22 notifications (14 male, 8 female) of, and 9 deaths (3 male, 6 female) from, pulmonary tuberculosis during 1940. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 6 (1 male, 5 female) and 1 (female) respectively.

Scabies

Scabies showed a further increase during the year—this trend had been noted before the war began. Treatment at Pinnel Street Baths was commenced in November, 1940; and is offered to all cases free. In 1940, 250 cases in 123 families were known to the department; of these there were 30 adults, 83 juveniles, 111 school children and 26 pre-school children. Disinfestation of bedding and clothing was effected in respect of 99 families. I feel convinced that one potent factor in the spread of scabies is the common towel both in industry and in the home. When visiting a house in which a number of mill operatives were known to be infested, I observed the bath towels heaped together in the bathroom, and it is not unlikely that they were used in common, although I had been assured that each girl had a separate towel. It is now suggested that the clothing and bedding of scabies patients is not as important in the spread of the disease as was once thought; but it is obvious that the contact of a rough towel used in common is very likely to convey the parasite from one person to another. In any case much more evidence will be required before it can be regarded as reasonable to cease disinfesting bedding and clothing of infested persons, and the Scabies Order, 1941, gives the Medical Officer of Health compulsory powers to ensure this procedure where necessary.

De-lousing

The Council's arrangements for disinfestation would not be satisfactory if de-lousing were to be required in the event of an epidemic of typhus occurring, inasmuch as the baths and the disinfesting apparatus are in different premises at a considerable distance from each other.

Ward Statistics

	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Acreage	468	408	368	773	166	2,183
Estimated Population ...	6,368	7,386	6,300	7,723	3,963	31,740
Est. Population per acre	13.6	18.1	17.1	10.0	23.9	14.5
Live Births	107	64	120	83	63	437
Birth Rate	16.8	8.7	19.0	10.7	15.9	13.5
Deaths	78	111	73	94	70	426
Death Rate	12.2	15.0	11.6	12.2	17.7	13.4
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ...	5	2	2	5	4	18
Infantile Mortality Rate	47	31	17	60	63	41

Notifications

Scarlet Fever	17	18	21	32	14	102
Diphtheria	—	2	6	6	—	14
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	2	5	—	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	5	—	—	1	7
Pneumonia	3	9	3	5	1	21
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1	4	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	—	1	—*	1	4*
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	73	23	31	79	29	235
Whooping Cough ...	5	—	2	5	1	13
Dysentery	10	2‡	9	—	31	52
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	2	2	6
Tuberculosis :—						
Pulmonary ...	2	4*	6	4	6	22*
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	2	3	1	—	6

There were no notifications of smallpox.

* 1 non-civilian not included.

‡ 2 cases subsequently diagnosed paratyphoid.

Shipley Urban District Council

1940 1940

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
HOUSING and MEAT INSPECTOR,
and
DIRECTOR of PUBLIC CLEANSING

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall, Shipley.
September, 1941.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Director of Public Cleansing

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

The Staff of the Department consists of :

	Appointed.	Qualifications.
Albert England, Chief Sanitary Inspector	22nd June, 1903.	C.R.S.I. Cert. M.I. M.I.P.C.
Wilfred Farndale, Additional Sanitary Inspector	29th Sept., 1931.	Cert. S.I. Cert. M.I. Cert. Smoke I.
Frederick Marks, Additional Sanitary Inspector	23rd March, 1936.	Cert S.I. Cert. M.I.
E. V. Chadwick, Assistant Meat Inspector and Superintendent of the Public Abattoir	5th May, 1936.	Cert. M.I.
Miss Frances Wear, Clerk and Typist	5th April, 1934	
Eric Keighley, Junior Clerk ...	27th Oct., 1936 (In H.M. Forces from 30th June, 1940)	
Raymond Hinchliffe, Temporary Junior Clark ...	3rd Sept., 1940	

To the Chairman and Members of the
Shipley Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Director of Cleansing for the year 1940, one is reminded of the fact that time brings about many changes.

Thirty eight Annual Reports of work done under the same local authority does not fall to the lot of many, but in spite of the very many and various difficulties and disappointments met with, one may look upon these things as giving more cause for thankfulness when they have been overcome, and on the whole I would put on record the fact that I have served your Council to the best of my ability and in so doing have found much happiness. At the time of writing I am informed that on attaining the age of 65 years, retirement will be my lot, although my health is quite good and I had offered to continue my services during the war. I must therefore bow to the powers that be, and for many reasons I shall cease my work with rejoicing. This will be my last report.

Other matters worthy of special mention are:—

Sanitary Accommodation at Tenter, Firth and Dawson Streets

The houses situated in Tenter Street, Firth Street and Dawson Street were provided with a separate water closet to each house, whereas previously there was one block of 8 water closets for the use of the inhabitants of the nineteen houses.

Although these houses are of the back-to-back type, it was found possible to provide closets inside thirteen of the houses without seriously affecting the sleeping accommodation, and at the same time the alterations caused an improvement to the approaches of the attic bedrooms. Six of the existing closets were retained to serve the needs of the occupants of the nearest houses of each of the two owners, and two were abolished to form yard spaces for a minimum number of dust bins. The ashpit was too small and for many years had been cleansed three times per week. At times nuisances occurred from overflow of refuse on to the causeway. Though it was only possible to put six bins on the space provided, they are cleansed twice per week and have given every satisfaction. I believe this was the only property where the allotment was in some instances one W.C. to three houses.

Sanitary Conveniences

Saltaire Congregational Schools

Arising out of the commandeering of the Saltaire Congregational Sunday Schools as a First Aid Post, was the question of drainage and sanitary accommodation. Efforts to get the County Council to deal with these necessities in a satisfactory manner having proved to be fruitless, it was necessary to attract the notice of the School Trustees, who, I am happy to report, had the schools re-drained into the Council's sewer in Caroline Street (with the exception of a few rain water pipes), and eight feet of slab urinal, and seven water closets installed. A very creditable and desirable improvement. The sewer in Caroline Street was lowered to enable this work to be done.

War Time and Smoke

After fighting the smoke nuisance for a period of 37 years, it was not with any pleasure that one was asked by the Ministry of Home Security, not only to shut one's eyes to any smoke nuisance from factory chimneys, but to appeal to factory proprietors to make more smoke.

The largest factories were visited by the writer, who interviewed the persons concerned. No wonder was expressed at the cynical smiles met with nor at the fact that a letter I had addressed to them ought to be framed and hung in their office. Many of the persons interviewed asked how they were to make more smoke, when through my intervention much money had been spent to cut smoke down to a minimum, but all promised to consider the matter carefully, whilst one immediately phoned his coal factor to try and obtain a coal that would make more smoke. For a considerable period one could not discern much difference, but later on more smoke was observed to the benefit of home defence only.

Army Billets in Private Houses

A considerable number of empty houses and other premises were taken over for the purpose of Army Billets. At many of these premises additional water closets had to be installed, and whilst local authorities were asked by the Ministry of Health to co-operate, it was found almost impossible to do so. Although a representative from the Garrison Engineers approached me, before alterations were commenced, and an understanding arrived at, immediately upon commencing the works, your Sanitary Inspector was set aside; with the result that some shocking workmanship was discovered. After a good deal of trouble the defects were remedied, but it was not until letters had been addressed to higher quarters. Eventually the Garrison Engineers realised that we could be of some service to them with the result that misunderstandings were cleared away.

Miscellaneous Matters

Reports presented to Public Health Committee ...	251
Inspections made with Public Health Committee ...	2
Informal Notices served requiring the execution of works, the abatement of nuisances, etc. ...	1,433
Statutory Notices served requiring the execution of works, the abatement of nuisances, etc. ...	14
Letters written re various matters of business ...	1,293
Interviews with owners, contractors and others ...	4,528
Complaints received and investigated	179

Drains and Sewers

House Drainage

There was an increase in the number of houses that were re-drained where the necessary works had been deferred until the sewers were re-constructed as shown under "Sewers."

On applying the water test to new drains it was found that 15.47% would not stand the test.

This figure has fallen by 5.32% from that of 1939, chiefly because fewer outside contractors were met with.

One call for inspection of a drain that was completed and ready for testing revealed the fact that the drain was laid to fall in the obverse direction. Hence a new line had to be struck to get the fall required.

In another instance a Bradford contractor had to be called back to expose a drain for inspection where repairs had been completed and the drain covered in before notice for inspection was given.

One Pipe System

The one pipe system of drainage was found to be of great advantage and was adopted with success at a factory where the ordinary method of drainage was impracticable. With proper regard to the prevention of syphonage the one pipe system should be of considerable advantage in the future.

Summary of Drains Tested, and Results

	Total	Approved	Dis-approved
Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	336	284	52

		RESULT	
	Total	Positive	Negative
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements, etc.	21	9	12
Drains tested with smoke ...	17	6	11
Drains tested with smell test	56	9	47

Summary of Drainage Works executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	75
House drains cleared of obstructions	180
House drains repaired	46
House drains cut off and sealed up	11
House drains extended	5
House drains encased in concrete or laid in iron pipes ...	10
House drains ventilated	57
Houses provided with slop accommodation (hitherto without)	72
Drains repaired at other premises	25
School re-drained	1
School drains cleared of obstruction	2
School drains repaired	5
Water closets re-drained	45
Sewers choked. Reported to Surveyor and remedied ...	3
Areas drained and concreted	39

Summary of Drainage Works executed—*continued*

Yard or Area Gullies fixed	175
Inspection Chambers provided	12
Inspection Chambers cleansed	16
Inspection Chamber repaired	1
Sewers renewed	3
Sewer extended	1
Sewers that were formerly combined drains cleared of obstructions (affecting 120 houses)	41
Interceptors fixed	2
Eaves gutters renewed	8
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected ...	328
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected	128
Street Gullies cleared of obstruction	19
Baths provided	36
Sinks provided and walls tiled	65
Lavatory basins provided	30
Yard pavements relaid	71

Sundry Private Works

	£	s.	d.
Re-drainage of rear portion of house at 86 Shipley Fields Road	17	19	1
Re-drainage of house at 100 Shipley Fields Road	16	14	6
Re-drainage of house at 61 Beamsley Road ...	13	6	1
Removing obstruction from and drain repairs at Albert Road School	4	16	5
Re-drainage of outbuildings at 62 Granville Road	3	1	6
Removing obstruction from and drain repairs in boiler house at Town Hall	2	11	5
Removing obstruction from and repairs to drains at 43 houses	6	19	3
Removal of obstructions from and repairs to drains at 32 Council houses	35	4	4
	£100	12	7

Sewers

The sewers were re-constructed by the Staff of the Surveyor's Department at the rear at Back Kirkgate, Nos. 55 to 71, Back Beamsley and Shipley Fields Roads.

Sewers were found to be choked and reported to Mr. H. Dawson, the Surveyor, who had the obstructions removed with promptitude at :—

Argyle Street
Montrose Street
Snowden Road
William Henry Street

Sewer lowered for School Drainage : Caroline Street.

Other choked sewers were immediately dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff, that, prior to the Public Health Act, 1936, would have been left to private owners who would not have abated the nuisance so quickly. Eleven of these were dealt with.

On the Council's Housing Estates, combined drains or sewers cleared of obstructions numbered 30.

Sanitary Accommodation

Summary of Works carried out

W.C's provided	48
W.C's re-drained	45
Water closets cleared of obstructions	67
W.C. walls rendered in cement or lined with brick ...	7
W.C. floors concreted	35
W.C. appliances renewed	17
W.C's abolished...	22
W.C. drains repaired	19
W.C's water supply improved	15
W.C's anti-syphonage pipes provided	11
Additional W.C's provided to existing houses ...	7
Waste Water Closets converted into fresh water closets	13

Waste Water Closets abolished	16
Waste Water Closets repaired	2
Ashplace abolished	1
Yard pavements re-laid	71
Sanitary dust-bins provided to new houses	24
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	202
Soil Pipes provided to W.C's or re-constructed ...	54
Accumulations of stagnant water removed	83
W.C. areas drained and concreted	13
W.C. area walls re-built	3
Privy pits closed	0
Latrine closets abolished at schools	21
W.C's re-constructed	27
W.C. roofs raised	5
W.C. roofs repaired	10
W.C's at factory intervening ventilated spaces provided	2
Urinal at school re-drained	1
Urinal at factory provided	1
Urinals at schools renewed	4
Urinal at factory cleansed	1

At Army Billets

Branch drains provided	19
W.C's provided	33
Gullies provided...	7
W.C's connected into soil pipes	11
W.W.C's converted to W.C's	2
W.C's constructed over W.W.C's and disapproved ...	2

One of these was satisfactorily dealt with leaving the number disapproved as one.

Show Field W.C's

A very desirable improvement was made for the use of persons residing in caravans by the provision of 4 water closets. These have been needed for some years.

Table showing the Number and Type of Closet Accommodation, Water Closets, Privies, Ashpits, etc., in the District

Up to 31st December, 1940

	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Movable Privy Tins
North Ward	1,863	221	6	11
South Ward	2,401	425	2	4
East Ward	1,779	244	2	0
West Ward	2,744	25	5	5
Central Ward	1,776	147	0	0
Totals	10,563	1,062	15	20

Farm premises and factories are included.

Of the 15 common privies 12 are the only closet accommodation to 15 houses, and this number includes 2 privies and 4 houses taken over from Bradford.

Three of these provide the only closet accommodation to 3 workshops. The workshop in Mountain Street is vacant.

With regard to cleansing, 11 are cleansed by the farmer or cottager and the contents are used for manurial purposes.

There is no sewer available for conversion of the three privies cleansed by the Council.

Thirty-one waste water closets were abolished or converted, leaving the number at 1,062. Of this number, over 500 are of a type that nearly approaches the ordinary water closet and are quite clean when attended to.

Sanitary Accommodation in Picture Houses

Five inspections of the sanitary accommodation in the Picture Houses showed that the water closets, urinals, etc., were kept in a satisfactory condition.

Sanitary Accommodation at Schools

In addition to the sanitary improvements referred to earlier in this report, the latrine closets at the Saltaire Road School Boys and Girls' Departments were converted into 20 separately hand flushed closets. One of the boys' closets was closed up and the space used for an inspection chamber to the drains. The drains were reconstructed from the existing chamber at the Girls' Department, and from the Rhodes Street sewer at the Boys'. The old drains were leaking and causing trouble in the air-raid shelter.

Cleansing of Streets, Street Gullies and Urinals

This work is under the control of the Surveyor, and all complaints made or nuisances observed by the Sanitary Inspectors are handed over to the Surveyor's Staff for attention. A number of choked gullies were reported and promptly cleansed.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

There were few incidents that called for particular mention during the year.

Staff Changes

Of the members of the Cleansing and Disposal staffs at the opening of the year 18 were permanent and 8 temporary employees. During the year 3 of the former joined His Majesty's Forces, and one left for other employment. All the eight temporary staff left the department for work more congenial to them, or had to be stopped because their labour was unprofitable. From February to the end of the year no fewer than 28 men were engaged to fill the vacancies which arose from time to time. Out of that number 16 either left because the work was too hard or were stopped because they were unsuitable. In spite of all these changes there were few occasions when the work was seriously in arrears, but it was on many occasions essential for overtime to be worked to keep reasonably up to date. Salvage work kept an average of six men in employment throughout the year.

As a result of war activities a number of caravans found a semi-permanent site in the show field, and a request was made for a weekly cleansing of dust-bins. With the approval of your Council the necessary attention was given and still continues.

The chemical closets in air-raid shelters and at other war time posts were cleansed and re-charged with chemicals as occasion required.

Complaints of neglect or cleansing being overdue were very few, and were chiefly caused by the work being interfered with by the heavy snowfall. That householders recognised this, is easily realised when only 20 complaints are recorded. Bedding salvage and extra rubbish accounted for 61 of the total of 107 calls for attention.

Considering that the number of receptacles cleansed was 565,216, and the actual complaints of neglect were only 25, it may be said that the work was carried out with efficiency and to the credit of all concerned.

The system of working each team with a charge hand has worked satisfactorily.

Vehicles and Teams

Two S. & D. Dustless Loaders each with four dust-men.
One S. & D. Newcastle type with three dust-men.
One Karrier " Bantam " with driver and one man.

The third man on the Newcastle type vehicle is changed about when that vehicle is cleansing the receptacles at shops which are often wide apart.

The S. & D. Freighters continued to give reasonable service, but as time goes on breakdowns are more frequent. Had circumstances been normal one of these vehicles should have been put away in favour of a new one.

The Karrier Bantam gave efficient service throughout the year.

When any of the refuse wagons are out of commission, salvage collection is seriously interfered with as the ordinary open top wagons are not fitted up with racks which have proved so very useful. Salvage bins have to be placed inside the wagons and the tops of the bins are too high for the dustmen to see what is in them, thus one finds considerable mixing of waste food with other kinds of salvage. Repeated appeals to the Motor Haulage Superintendent to set aside one wagon and to fit it up for salvage work have proved fruitless.

Damages by the dust wagons were reported in five instances, none of which were serious, and all received prompt attention.

Summary of Receptacles Cleansed

Galvanised Dust Bins	537,576
Trade Refuse Receptacles	25,116
Ashplaces...	1,489
Privy Tins	1,035
Total ...	565,216

Dust bins and pails are cleansed weekly, except those in Hargreaves Square, Hanson Street, Watkin Street, Spurr Road and Lupton Court, and at the Maternity Home, Salt's Hospital and 5 other public buildings during the winter months, where they are still cleansed three times per week.

The cleansing of the 31 ashplaces is done once per week, except 2 of this number which are cleansed by arrangement.

The average weight per load collected by the Dustless Loader, of 7 cubic yards capacity, was 28.80 cwts., or 1 cwt. more than in 1939. That of the Karrier Bantam, of 5 cubic yards capacity, was 23.24 cwts.

The collection of Trade Refuse decreased, as the Council are now collecting much of this refuse as salvage free of any charges, the income from this source has fallen from £202 to £154.

The average number of dust bins, excluding trade refuse receptacles, cleansed each week was 10,338. Including these receptacles the number was 10,821.

Refuse per house per annum dropped from 12.95 to 12.47 cwts. As previously mentioned this is due to the modern type of range.

Summary of Refuse Removal and place of Disposal

For Financial Year ended 31st March, 1941.

REFUSE DELIVERED TO DESTRUCTOR.

	Loads		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse removed by Freighters ...	1769	=	2539	7	3
Refuse removed by Karrier Wagon ...	671	=	741	7	2
Total House Refuse to Destructor ...	2440	=	3280	15	1
Trade Refuse from Shops	278	=	332	12	1
Market Refuse	104	=	34	4	1
Total House, Trade and Market Refuse delivered to Destructor	2822	=	3647	11	3
Slaughter Refuse	136	=	68	7	3
Total Refuse delivered to Destructor ...	2958	=	3715	19	2

REFUSE DELIVERED TO TIPS.

	Loads.		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Freighters	1915	=	2767	1	2
Karrier Wagon	157	=	221	2	0
Total House Refuse delivered to tips...	2072	=	2988	3	2
Slaughter Manure	128	=	116	19	1
Stable Manure to Manure Tip... ...	72	=	71	10	3
Total Refuse delivered to Tips...	2272	=	3176	13	2
Total Refuse removed	5230	=	6892	13	0

Other matters removed and destroyed were—

Beds and Bedding, 117; Mattresses, 110; Couches, 8; Chairs, 11.

Carcases of animals removed and destroyed were—

Dogs, 13; Cats, 6.

CLEANSING SERVICE, PART I. HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing Costs for Year ending 31st March, 1941.

Item (1)	Particulars (2)	Collection (A) including | loan (B) excluding | charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents.		Disposal (A) including | loan (B) excluding | charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents.		Collection and Disposal (A) including | loan (B) excluding | charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents.	
		(A) (3)	(B) (4)	(A) (5)	(B) (6)	(A) (7)	(B) (8)
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	6229 17 8	6229 17 8	1848 1 11	1695 18 9	8077 19 7	7925 16 5
2	Gross Income	2534 1 11	2534 1 11	658 7 11	658 7 11	3192 9 10	3192 9 10
3	Net Cost, see notes (a) (b) (c)	3695 15 9	3695 15 9	1189 14 0	1037 10 10	4885 9 9	4733 6 7
	UNIT COSTS.						
4	Gross Expenditure per ton	0 18 10.8	0 18 10.8	0 5 7.2	0 5 1.4	1 4 6.0	1 4 0.2
5	Gross Income per ton ...	0 7 8.2	0 7 8.2	0 1 11.9	0 1 11.9	0 9 8.1	0 9 8.1
6	Net Cost per ton	0 11 2.6	0 11 2.6	0 3 7.3	0 3 1.5	0 14 9.9	0 14 4.1
7	Net Cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 112.18	£ 112.18	£ 38.18	£ 33.29	£ 150.36	£ 145.47
8	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	356.9	356.9	114.91	100.21	471.81	457.11

9. Total Refuse collected, in tons Actual	6,626.
10. Population: Middle of 1940 according to the Registrar General's estimate	31,160.
11. Area (Statute Acres) Land and Inland Water	2,183.8
12. Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	11.43
13. Number of Houses and Premises (see note (d))	10,353.

14. Method of Collection—

	No. of Vehicles	Percentage of Refuse Collected
Horse Vehicle	—	—
Mechanical Vehicles	4	100%
Container System	—	—

15. Method of Disposal—

	Percentage of Refuse dealt with,
Crude Tipping	None
Controlled Tipping	44.95%
Incineration	55.05%
Separation and Incineration	None
Pulverization	None
Barging to Sea	None
Other Methods	None

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal... approx. 1¼ miles

17. No. of employees other than clerical—

	Collection	Disposal
Others	17	3 on Tip 4 on Incineration

This, and the information on the preceding page, is in accordance with information required by the Ministry of Health.

Weight per house per annum	12.47 cwts.
Cost per house and other premises per annum—collection only	7.13 shillings.
Cost per person per annum—collection only	2.37 ,,
Rateable Value	£207,420.
Product of a Penny Rate	£798.
Total Rates in the £	16/6.

NOTE—Six extra men not included above are employed on salvage work.

Statement of Cost of Refuse Removal,

Year ended 31st March, 1941.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	3,540	10	8
Team Labour and Motor Haulage	2,105	11	10
Dust-bins	102	11	10
Rates and Water Charges	18	12	2
Rent of Office, &c.	10	0	0
Books, Stationery and Printing	26	4	7
National Insurance	96	17	10
Workmen's Compensation	12	0	0
Cleaning of Roadway	1	10	0
Boiler Suits	26	2	3
Sacks	22	5	6
Gratuities to Workmen	64	12	5
Waste Paper Baler and Baling Wire ...	65	7	7
Platform Weighing Machines	18	10	0
Platform Truck	7	17	6
Repairs and Alterations to Paper Store ...	79	8	6
Tools and Sundries	31	15	0
	£6229	17	8

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Dust-bins				70	3	9
Sale of Manure, etc.				66	2	6
Removal of Trade Refuse ...				154	0	6
Sale of Salvage				2085	6	11
Sundry Receipts				3	0	0
Transfers to other Departments :						
Dust-bins	34	7	9			
Manure	6	9	0			
Removing Manure from Slaughterhouse	72	3	4			
Miscellaneous	27	8	2			
				140	8	3
Rent of Garage				15	0	0
Balance charged to General Rate Fund				3695	15	9
				£6229	17	8

Total Number of Houses in the District up to 31st December, 1940.

North Ward	2,006
South Ward	2,330
East Ward	1,930
West Ward	2,440
Central Ward	1,334
Total	10,040

List of Ashes Receptacles, with Number of Privies included at houses only.

	Dry Ash-places	Galvanized Dust Bins	Pail Closets	Privies and Ashpits
North Ward	10	2,083	11	6
South Ward	0	2,243	4	2
East Ward	18	1,878	0	2
West Ward	0	2,571	5	5
Central Ward	2	1,225	0	0
Totals	30	10,000	20	15

Houses Erected

	WARDS.					
Inclusive.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
1903 to 1907	7	219	55	177	110	568
1908 to 1912	16	207	2	68	8	301
1913 to 1917	35	138	23	62	10	268
1918 to 1922	2	43	55	102	6	208
1923 to 1927	98	289	71	334	1	793
1928 to 1932	370	65	44	215	10	704
1933 to 1937	487	72	450	227	41	1277
1938	170	3	154	43	0	370
1939	44	0	31	24	0	99
1940	11	1	4	8	0	24
TOTALS	1240	1037	889	1260	186	4612

These figures were compiled from the Certificate Books lent to me by the Surveyor.

During the above period 1,966 common privies were converted to the water carriage principle and over 2,000 dry ash-places were closed and galvanised dust-bins adopted, so that the number of dust-bins has increased from a very small number to 10,000.

All these changes indicate not only sanitary improvement but an absolute revolution in cleansing work that has taken place during my service as Sanitary Inspector to your Council and which I claim to have brought about.

Salvage from House Refuse

This is not only a work of National Importance but one that has appealed to me for a great many years. During the Great War it fell to my lot to undertake this work, and so successfully was it done that the Council were congratulated by the Government Department on being the second highest in the whole of Great Britain. From then onwards whenever profitable, an eye was kept on salvage possibilities, but prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, little was done because there was no profit in it.

By The Control of Paper Order No. 9, dated the 27th of March, 1940, the minimum price for a four ton lot of waste paper was £3/10/- per ton, and in May a further Order increased the price to £4, with higher prices for graded papers. This, of course, made the salvage of waste paper a very profitable undertaking, and many were the efforts put forward to obtain the best results with a fair amount of success. Other forms of salvage are not so profitable, but the urgency with which they were put forward by the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Supply, left no one in doubt that every assistance should be given to it, with the result that kitchen waste, along with edible offal from the Public Abattoirs, has been collected and sold for pig feeding.

To cope with salvage collection the dust wagons were not suitable, and as a result of careful study, detachable racks were provided to my design to be fitted to the rear of the wagons to extend the full width and to carry four dust-bins. These bins are for waste food from the kitchen, bottles, jars and non-ferrous metals. Swung on to the top of the racks are bags for waste paper. When these are full they are hoisted on to the top of the drivers' cabins where rails are fixed to prevent the sacks falling off. On the front of the cabins are litter boxes marked "BONES" in 3" letters. Together these arrangements have answered admirably for the weekly house to house collections. Other special arrangements are made for larger amounts.

The organisation of the collection was not so difficult as the one of disposal, particularly with regard to waste paper and pig food. In the early stages and for some time the paper was eagerly sought after, until the time arrived when the mills became overstocked. Then it was sold to a merchant who had appealed for it but before many weeks he couldn't place it. Recourse was then made to another merchant who took two or three loads, and again we were turned down. Later this firm offered 50/- per ton for a material at which the price was fixed at £4, and finally a third merchant took it and that is the only firm that has not let us down.

Much of the trouble was said to be caused by paper manufacturers refusing to take paper from local authorities' salvage departments, owing to the large amount of dirt and other foreign matter in it, and considering the fact that haulage contractors had repeatedly stated that Shipley's paper was very much cleaner than that of any other town they visited, this complaint was disappointing, for it has always been our aim to sell each article as nearly 100% genuine as is possible. During the period under review only 8.5% was picked from the destructor or tip as a result of doing all we could to pick the paper up in a clean condition.

Other difficulties were met with in the sale of waste foods. Beasts' manifolds were objected to after being accepted for a time. At one particular period, no less than three different pig feeders ceased to take this waste food without giving notice, and together they had consumed 2 to 2½ tons per week. Others had to be found, but in the meantime over a ton had to be taken to the refuse tip. For some considerable time now there has been no difficulty in disposing of either edible slaughterhouse offal or of kitchen waste.

Considerable efforts have been made by handbills, posters, etc., to the encouragement of salving all kinds of waste, but one regrets to state that the efforts of the ladies' canvass did not bring more grist to the mill. Comparing the three months prior, to the three months after the canvass they undertook, one finds very little difference in the total results.

Salvage work has found employment for an average of six men plus the overtime worked by the collectors or dustmen. The Council may be considered fortunate in having a charge hand at the Salvage Depot who is deeply interested in his work and one who puts his all into his work, so to speak.

Considerable trouble was experienced at one period in obtaining baling wire for waste paper, and one had the unpleasant experience of a suggestion from the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Supply, that we should obtain a second-hand supply of wire from a large London firm who were buying the waste paper from Bingley. At the same time Bingley was allowed a permit for new baling wire much in excess of their needs; and yet the two towns were turning out about the same quantity of paper per month.

Table of Salved Goods by the Cleansing Department

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	294	16	1	1289	15	4
Heavy and Light Iron ...	61	15	2	125	14	0
*Baled Tins	112	13	0	184	3	1
Non-Ferrous Metals:						
Aluminium, Copper, Brass						
Lead, Zinc	2	15	0	81	3	2
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, etc. ...	43	18	2	148	18	7
String, Hair, etc.		10	0	3	6	1
Wood Wool		6	1	3	16	6
Straw from Army Waste ...		13	0	1	6	0
Bottles	10	10	3	68	13	6
Jars	16	10	3	75	3	10
Cullet or (broken glass) ...	9	1	0	7	14	2
Bones (from July, 1940) ...	10	10	3	37	1	9
Waste Food	142	1	2	252	7	3
Slaughter, Edible Waste						
(Manifolds, etc.)	26	7	2	58	10	9
*Blood	40	10	0	34	0	4
*Condemned Meat	21	7	1	37	17	6
*Manure	87	11	0	33	2	5
Totals	881	18	0	£2442	14	3

Bottles and Jars are estimated by the Salvage Department at 17 gross to the ton.

* Those items with the asterisk were salvaged normally, and whilst baled tins are baled at the destructor, they are mostly brought in by the Cleansing Department.

Table showing Monthly Income from Salvage

		£	s.	d.
April,	1940 ...	161	11	5
May,	,, ...	275	13	2
June,	,, ...	141	9	7
July,	,, ...	239	9	4
August,	,, ...	225	4	6
September,	,, ...	217	0	1
October,	,, ...	251	16	7
November,	,, ...	189	0	8
December,	,, ...	204	5	1
January,	1941 ...	149	17	6
February,	,, ...	177	14	1
March,	,, ...	209	12	3
Total	. .	£2442	14	3

	Tons	cwts.	£	s.	d.
Salvage from other departments for Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead	584	3	3603	19	5
Cleansing Department ...	881	18	2442	14	3
Total Salvage Effort	1466	1	£6046	13	8

The estimated profits on Salvage recovered by the Cleansing Department were £608, or nearly one penny rate.

Waste Food reached the figure of over five tons per week in November, and Bones reached the figure of 9 cwts. in March.

In selling the edible offal from the Public Abattoir for pig feeding care has been taken to recover all possible manure for vegetable production for the people of Shipley.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as indicated below :—

House or Domestic Refuse and Trade Refuse.

	Tons
By Incineration at the Destructor ...	3637.5 or 55.05%
By Tipping	2988.15 or 44.95%

Slaughter Refuse

	Tons
By Destruction	68.38
By Tipping at Manure Tip	116.95

Stable Manure

	Tons
By Tipping at Manure Tip	71.53

Total Refuse Disposed of at Tips

	Tons
Wood End Tip	2988.17
Slaughter Manure to Manure Tip	116.95
Stable Manure to Manure Tip	71.53
	3176.65

The figures given for refuse disposed of at the destructor and tip are gross figures and include all salvage recovered in collection as well as that recovered from the place of disposal.

Taking the figures as shown in the Abstract of Accounts the cost per ton for disposal of refuse gives the figures below :—

	Shillings
By Incineration at the Destructor ...	4.96
By Tipping, including loan charges, etc. ...	3.78

It will be seen that by tipping 2988 tons at the Wood End Tip, a saving of £177 was affected, as against the cost of incineration. Had it not been for the efforts made in salvage work the figure of 3.78 would have been very much reduced.

Slaughter refuse shows a decrease of 55 tons from the figures for 1939.

Whilst the quarry bought for refuse disposal at Wrose was fenced off from the cricket field, no use was made of it for the disposal of refuse. Much remains to be done before it can be used.

Cricket infestation again occurred at the Wood End Tip, but the use of old carpets saturated with creosote soon put an end to them. They were not so numerous as in other years.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Visits to various premises for supervision of Works ...	2,017
Visits to Cinema Houses to inspect Sanitary Accommodation	5
Visits to Refuse Tips for inspection	91
Visits and Re-visits to premises for the inspection and abatement of nuisances, or the remedying of defects	6,016
Housing Defects or Nuisances observed	1,948
Housing Defects or Nuisances on hand or being dealt with	82
Housing Defects remedied or Nuisances satisfactorily abated	2,052
Nuisances from damp walls abated	15
Nuisances from filthy houses, bedding, etc., abated ...	52
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	21
Visits for purposes concerning Refuse Removal ...	196
Inspections of Milk Premises in general	314
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	216
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	185
Inspections of Houses	2,160
Inspections of Market Stalls and Meat Shops ...	439

Smoke Abatement

The number of observations taken was 173. Chimneys are recorded showing that black smoke was emitted in 19 instances during these observations. There were no offences and in two instances only was black smoke emitted for over two minutes.

From the results recorded it will be easily realised how difficult it was for factory proprietors to meet the demands of the Minister of Home Security to turn out more smoke, when their efforts to reduce it had given such good results.

Comparing these figures with those of 1939 when there were 12 offences, of which 10 were over six minutes, the result shows great improvement up to the end of the year.

Observations taken	173
Offences under the Bye-law	0
Letters to Offenders	0
Statutory Notices served	0
Visits to premises to interview Owners, Engineers or Stokers	31

Infectious Diseases, Disinfection and Disinfestation

Special inquiries were made at 168 houses, and where it appeared desirable the drains were tested. Rooms disinfected by spraying numbered 115. Only in odd cases is fumigation of rooms resorted to, apart from rooms used by phthisical patients. These are both fumigated with a formalin preparation and sprayed with Izal whenever the occasion demands it.

Summary

Houses visited on the receipt of notification of Infectious Diseases	168
Rooms sprayed to prevent the spread of ordinary Infectious Diseases	115
Rooms fumigated and sprayed to prevent the spread of Phthisis	13
Rooms fumigated and sprayed to prevent the spread of Cancer	1
Rooms fumigated to prevent the spread of other diseases	9
Bedding infested with scabies disinfested by steam ...	96

Canal Boat Inspection

Several visits were made along the canal bank for the purpose of inspecting the boats, and whilst a few boats were met with two only were available for inspection. These were satisfactory in all respects.

Knacker's Yard

The one Knacker's Yard, situated off Wrose Road, was inspected on 5 occasions and was found to be clean and satisfactory. No complaints were received in spite of the odious nature of the business.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades within your district include the following:—Tripe Boilers, 2; Gut Scrapers, 2; Bone Boiler, 1; Fat Boiler, 1; Rag and Bone Merchants, 2.

Inspection of these premises numbered 216 during the year, and it is very creditable to the occupiers that no nuisances were discovered, neither was their any lack of cleanliness.

Apart from 2 Rag and Bone dealers, the Offensive Trade Premises are either connected with the Public Abattoir or at the Windhill Co-operative Society's premises in Thomas Place. These premises retained the high standard of cleanliness previously met with.

Factories Act, 1937

The Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on the first day of July, 1938. The new register, a copy of which was supplied to the Council by H.M.I. of Factories, showed that in Shipley the number of

Factories with power was	188
and Factories without ,,	27
Total ...	215

From that time onwards variations from time to time left the number on the register at the close of 1940 as shown below.

Factories with power ...	163
Factories without power ...	25
Total ...	188

Sanitary Works

carried out at factories were:—

W.C's separate approaches provided ...	2
W.C's—intervening ventilated spaces provided	2
W.C's provided	4
W.C's re-drained	15
W.C. pedestals, seats or flush pipes renewed...	2
W.C. floors, walls and windows cleansed ...	3
Urinal stalls provided	1
Drains cleared of obstruction	2
Drains repaired	17
Walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed ...	8
Underground bakehouses closed	2
Accumulations of filth removed	2
Sinks provided	3

Inspections made under the Factories Act numbered 185.

Shops Act, 1934

Under the provisions of the Shops Act the following improvements were carried out at 5 premises:—

W.C. drain renewed	1
W.C. provided	1
Sink or lavatory basin provided	1
Ventilation to drain provided or improved ...	1
Drain cleansed and repaired	1

HOUSING ACTS, 1890-1936.

Condition of Houses, 1940.

(Housing Inspections).

Number of Houses Inspected	50

Houses—

Defects reported to Owners,	Defects completely Remedied,	Defects partially Remedied,
50	47	3

Defects Reported to Council,	Statutory Notices served,
6	4

Houses Inspected, exclusive of above figures, where Infectious Diseases had occurred:—

Number of Houses Inspected,	Number of Houses found Satisfactory,	Number of Houses with Defects,
168	165	3

Number of Houses with Defects Remedied,
2

Housing Defects Remedied, 1940

Floors covered with durocrete	42
Floors concreted and waterproofed	3
Stone floors repaired or relaid	18
Yard pavements relaid	28
Wooden floors repaired or renewed	97
Windows repaired and properly hung	210
Window cords repaired	28
,, frames mastic pointed	12
Additional light provided to rooms	33
Walls over sinks tiled	8
Door casings or furnishings renewed	20
Outer doors repaired or renewed	25
Roofs repaired ..., ...	40
Damp walls remedied	30

Damp floors remedied	22
Plastered walls repaired	254
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	162
Ventilation of bedrooms improved	75
Bathroom ventilated	1
Skirtings provided to rooms	6
Ventilated food stores provided	26
Dangerous yard wall remedied	1
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	17
Fall pipes repaired	134
Outer walls repointed or rendered in cement	15
Ranges repaired or renewed	92
Brickwork to copper repaired	1
Gas coppers provided	33
Gas fittings renewed	4
Stairs repaired or renewed	32
Stairs well fencings repaired	2
Flights of stairs improved	14
Cellar steps repaired	2
Dangerous flights of stairs removed	3
Handrails provided	5
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	2
Coal stores provided	18
Baths provided	36
Yard gates renewed	3
Cupboards provided or repaired	8
Water services renewed to houses	4
Water laid on to house from town's mains, hitherto supplied with spring water	1
Houses provided with hot water apparatus	35
Separate approach to bedrooms provided	3
Party walls built up	3
Lavatory basin provided to house	1
Sinks (white glazed) provided to houses	65
Electric lighting provided to rooms...	175
Total ...	1844

CLEARANCE AREAS

Briggate Clearance Area No. 1 (1934)

The three houses and workshop excluded from the Confirmation Order are still to demolish and the site is generally left in a slovenly condition.

Bradford Arms Clearance Areas, Nos. 1 and 2 (1935)

Though all the houses in these areas are shown in the register as demolished, No. 3, Smith Street is still standing. The windows and door are out and it was left in this condition, as one expected the Alma Inn (to which it is attached), having lost its trade, would become obsolete and fall with it; though the Inn was no part of the Clearance Area.

The sites of both areas are not cleared. The cellars are filled with suitable material, but too much so, as in many instances this material is left considerably above the street level.

Clearance Orders, 1937

The position with regard to houses on these areas at the close of the year, upon which Demolition Orders were made, was the same as a year ago, viz., that demolitions were completed for Clearance Orders Briggate Nos. 3, 4, 5 & 6, and that one house remains to be demolished in Ashley Street of the Murgatroyd and Ashley Street Order.

Sites still to clear and put into satisfactory order are Briggate Nos. 4 and 6, and the Murgatroyd and Ashley Streets.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

From houses that are to be demolished, or from houses that are to be closed as parts of buildings, and where Undertakings were accepted by the Council during this and the previous year.

Houses demolished were 5, as shown hereunder :—

Titus Street, Nos. 23, 26, 27 and 28.
Caroline Street, No. 25.

These are the last of the houses that were to be demolished in Saltaire as agreed upon.

Demolition Orders

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders were made are:—

Thackley Old Road, Nos. 4 and 6.
Thomas Place, Nos. 7 and 8.
The Holt, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 21.
Otley Road, Nos. 38 and 40.
Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

Of these at the close of the year, houses vacated but not demolished were:—

Thackley Old Road, Nos. 4 and 6.
Thomas Place, No. 7.
Otley Road, Nos. 38 and 40.
Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

Three families were re-housed by the Council during the year, and 5 houses remained occupied.

No Demolition Orders were made this year nor were any houses represented for that purpose.

Re-Conditioning of Houses

Sections 9 and 10

Houses re-conditioned were 42, including 27 on the Saltaire Estate. 39 of the 42 houses were dealt with informally.

Excluding the above, housing repairs were carried out at 30 houses.

Overcrowding

At the close of 1939 there were 10 houses overcrowded. 18 other houses became overcrowded during the year making a total of 28. Of this number 21 were satisfactorily dealt with, leaving 7 houses overcrowded.

Disinfestation and Re-Housing

Furniture and household effects were fumigated with Hydro Cyanide Gas by Messrs. Ball & Waite, of Rotherham, where it appeared to be desirable upon investigation in 5 instances. This firm collected the bedding, etc., delivered it at the disinfesting station and after treatment by steam or dry heat transferred it along with the furniture to the house to be occupied.

Of the 41 families re-housed, 6 were from overcrowded houses, 5 from houses that were to demolish wholly or in part and 16 others.

On two occasions the water feed to the boiler of the disinfesting plant became frozen. These were thawed out and arrangements made to prevent a recurrence by lighting the boiler fire when frosts were threatened.

Houses Disinfested by Cimex

Twenty-three houses were disinfested by Cimex Ltd. Better results have accrued where the firms staff have done the work. This method is not near so effective as Cyanide, but in many cases the risks to be run are too great, particularly in houses of the "back-to-back" type, to adopt the Hydro Cyanide disinfestation.

In one terrace of back-to-back houses it was found that of 24 houses 12 were infested with bed bugs. Houses were disinfested by the use of Zaldicide.

4 by Fumoids
9 by Zaldicide spraying
13 by British Fumigants Co. Ltd. (spraying)

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

Resident within the Council's area there were at the close of the year upon the registers :—

Cowkeepers only	2
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk ...	8
Purveyors of Milk	16
Purveyors of Milk and Dairymen	6
Dairies at which Milk is sold only in bottles ...	67
Total ...	99

Non-resident Purveyors of Milk numbered 27.

The total number of inspections of the 99 premises within the district was 314.

Stairfoot Farm was closed down as a dairy farm, and Butterfield Farm in Snowden Road was made suitable and registered for milk production, leaving the number of registered premises as before.

The limewashing of cowkeepers' premises and general cleansing is well attended to and in no instance was it necessary for the serving of notices.

Milk Production

Of the ten cowkeepers within the district, three only are Accredited Producers. Six others are regularly producing milk of this quality, but they are not provided with certain necessary requisites to enable the farmers to obtain the licence.

At Heaton Royds farm the cows are now milked by machinery, which is highly spoken of by the farmer.

All the dairy farms, cattle and utensils, etc., are generally found to be in a high state of cleanliness and it is a pleasant duty of the Sanitary Inspector to visit them.

The number of dairy cows average about 125.

Since the Board of Agriculture took over the inspection of dairy cattle, the quarterly inspections have not been so regular as they were when the County Council controlled them, and whilst there is the same cordiality between the Sanitary Inspector and the Veterinary Inspector, one misses the quarterly reports forwarded to us by the County Council's Officers.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

Pasteurised Milk

	Samples Submitted	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised in Shipley ...	12	12	0
Pasteurised outside Shipley	21	14	7

Of the milks pasteurised locally, bacterial counts varied from 1,120 to 32,400. From this point of view these samples satisfied the prescribed test.

Of the milks pasteurised outside Shipley, 7 samples were found to have bacterial counts varying from 160,000 to over 500,000. Seeing that the bacterial count allowed by the Milk

Special Designations Order is 100,000, and that to comply with the terms of the licence this figure should not be exceeded, one cannot very readily recommend Pasteurised Milk when ordinary new milk is being produced regularly at a count of less than 50,000.

Accredited Milk

Reports of 13 samples showed that all except one were satisfactory.

Ordinary Milk

Of 16 samples produced in Shipley 11 were satisfactory. The five samples described as unsatisfactory were chiefly from one farm. 45 samples produced in other districts showed that 11 samples were unsatisfactory.

Where unsatisfactory samples are met with the dairy farms are closely followed until satisfaction is gained.

Pathological Results:

Of 107 samples of the various milks submitted, 1 sample proved to be tubercular.

Milk Distribution

Generally speaking, the premises and utensils of the dairymen and milk purveyors have been found to be clean and satisfactory.

Licences issued under the Special Designation Order were four less than in 1939.

Inclusive of the inspection of dairy farms, a total of 314 inspections were made.

Milk Licences under Special Designations Order
were issued as follows :—

Licence to Pasteurise Milk	1
Sale of Certified Milk	12
Sale of Accredited Milk	2
Licence to bottle Accredited Milk...	1
Supplementary Accredited	1
Supplementary Certified	4
Pasteurised Milk	2
TOTAL LICENCES ISSUED ...	23

MEAT

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection

Animals killed at the Public Abattoir during the twelve months were :—

Beasts	2,412
Calves	288
Sheep	11,614
Pigs	2,443
Total	16,757

Beasts slaughtered at the Public Abattoir were 289 more than in 1939, and the number of calves decreased by 10. There was an increase of 4489 sheep and an increase of 157 pigs slaughtered there. The number of cows killed was 462 or 19.1%. This is a high percentage and goes to show how the class of meat has deteriorated in Shipley under war conditions.

Wholesale Market

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the abattoir was :—

Quarters of beef (frozen)	3,114
Carcases of mutton or lamb (frozen)	16,750
Carcases of pork (frozen)	268
Cases of meat and edible offals (frozen)	998
Carcases of pork (home killed)	178

Table of Particulars of Carcases and Organs surrendered at the Public Abattoir and showing the various causes for surrender.

TUBERCULOSIS.

BEASTS.

			Tons	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcases and all organs,	11	=	3	2	3	9
Quarters of Beef,	17	=	1	1	1	11
Briskets,	8	=	0	1	2	5
Heads and Tongues,	151	=	2	10	1	12
Livers,	72	=	0	9	0	9
Pairs of Lungs,	282	=	0	19	0	21
Mesenteries,	28	=	0	6	0	16
Stomachs,	4	=	0	0	3	17
Kidneys	4	=	0	0	0	6
			8	11	1	22

PIGS.

			Tons	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcases and all organs,	11	=	0	16	1	5
Heads and Tongues,	233	=	1	7	1	9
Livers,	134	=	0	3	2	20
Pairs of Lungs,	133	=	0	3	2	18
Mesenteries,	198	=	0	14	0	2
			3	4	3	26

CALVES.

			Tons	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcase and all organs,	1	=	0	0	1	11
Pluck,	1	=	0	0	0	10
Liver,	1	=	0	0	0	2
			0	0	1	23

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.

			cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Legs of Beef (Bruising),	1	=	0	1	10
Heads and Tongues (Anctinomycosis),	2	=	0	2	17
Livers (Distomatosis),	248	=	32	1	14
Livers (Cirrhosis),	129	=	17	1	25
Livers (Angioma),	15	=	1	3	24
Livers (Abscesses),	28	=	3	2	0
Udders (Mammitis),	20	=	1	1	10
Pairs of Lungs (Pleurisy),	3	=	0	0	24
Stomach (Peritonitis),	1	=	0	0	24
Heart (Pericarditis),	1	=	0	0	4
			2 tons 18	0	12

PIGS.

			cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcase and all organs (Moribund),	2	=	2	0	8
Carcases and all organs (Oedema),	1	=	0	3	12
Leg of Pork (Bruising)	1	=	0	0	10
Leg of Pork (Abscesses),	1	=	0	1	7
Livers (Cirrhosis),	44	=	1	1	21
Pairs of Lungs (Pleurisy),	96	=	2	2	8
Pairs of Lungs (Congestion),	20	=	0	2	4
Pairs of Lungs (Pneumonia),	44	=	1	0	20
			9	0	6

OTHER DISEASES—*continued.*

CALVES.

		cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcases and all organs (Immature),	2 =	0	2	11
Carcase and all organs (Emaciation),	1 =	0	1	13
Carcase and all organs (Joint ill)	1 =	0	1	7
Fore Quarter (Pleurisy),	1 =	0	0	9
Leg of Veal (Bruising),	1 =	0	0	16
Pluck (Pleurisy),	1 =	0	0	4
		1	2	4

SHEEP.

		cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcases and all organs (Emaciation),	17 =	6	0	21
Carcases and all organs (Moribund),	7 =	4	0	24
Carcase and all organs (Fevered),	1 =	0	3	12
Carcase and all organs (Malignant Hepatic Tumor)	1 =	0	2	4
Carcases and all organs (Jaundice),	2 =	0	1	12
Carcase and all organs (Pyæmia),	1 =	0	1	12
Fore Quarter (Pleurisy),	2 =	0	1	18
Legs of Mutton (Bruising),	2 =	0	0	11
Heads and Plucks (Decomposition),	40 =	1	3	4
Livers (Distomatosis),	662 =	11	3	8
Livers (Parasites),	114 =	2	0	4
		1 ton 8	2	8

Total weight of meat surrendered at the Public Abattoir,
16 tons 14 cwts. 1 st. 3 lbs.

Visits were made to the abattoir from time to time by myself or the Additional Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of examination of diseased carcases or organs, and on special occasions when called in by Mr. Chadwick, the Superintendent. On all occasions Mr. Chadwick's decisions were confirmed, and I would state without hesitation that his duties were carried out in a highly creditable manner.

Inspection of Meat in Shops

Regular visits were made to butchers' shops and to the Market, not only for meat inspection, but to see that the regulations were complied with. The total number of inspections was 439.

One beast's kidney affected with nephritis and one lb. of beef steak in a state of decomposition were surrendered.

Six licenses were issued and 55 were renewed for slaughtering under the Slaughtering of Animals Act, 1933.

All animals except sheep and lambs are either stunned with an electric lethalator or the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol.

All the meat that was condemned as unfit for human consumption was disposed of to the knacker house, and a certificate for each delivery is supplied to the effect that none of the meat will be used for human food. The colouring of diseased meat could not take effect directly the Order was made for this purpose owing to the difficulty of obtaining colouring fluid. It is now well splashed with colour as required.

The inspection of shops showed that they were kept in a cleanly condition, and that the meat sold therefrom was mostly sound and of good quality.

Some damage was done at the Public Abattoir by a rat infestation after the heavy snowstorms in the spring. Steps were taken to make the abattoir rat proof and to clear the rats, which met with success.

Dogs' Meat Shop

An interesting feature with regard to the sale of meat suitable for dogs and cats was the opening of a shop in Kirkgate for this purpose at the latter end of the year. All regulations are complied with and from the display of green colouring on the meat exposed in the window, no person can be excused from buying such meat for human consumption.

BAKEHOUSES

Whilst the inspection of Bakehouses is required under the Factory Acts, these places are used only for the manufacture of foods, hence it is not out of place to refer to them at this point.

There are in the district 38 Bakehouses, including 5 underground. 47 inspections were made, resulting in the following defects being discovered.

Defective drain	1
Limewashing inadequate	5
Accumulations of ashes and rubbish ...	1
Dirty condition	4

All these matters were satisfactorily dealt with.

Underground bakehouses closed during the year were :—

47, Manor Lane.
20, Leeds Road.

As the law now stands any certificated bakehouse that is closed for a period of 12 months cannot again be used for that purpose.

FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS

48 inspections of these premises were made, and whilst the foodstuffs were found to be clean and of good quality, four places only required limewashing.

Number of premises	40

Summary of Defects Discovered

Limewashing of walls	4

There was no difficulty in obtaining the desired improvements.

WATER SUPPLY

At the close of the year there were only 11 isolated houses and 3 farms supplied with water from private sources, so that from the administrative point of view, Shipley has few equals with regard to water supply. There is, however, a number of back-to-back houses where the supply is inadequate, where the cause is the furring up of service pipes which supply a number of houses. These will need attention in the near future.

In closing this Report, I would tender my thanks to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Coun. T. J. Gray, J.P., to all members of the Council, to Dr. E. D. Irvine, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. W. Farndale and Mr. F. Marks, Additional Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. E. V. Chadwick, the Superintendent of the Public Abattoir, and other members of the Staff, for their ready assistance so heartily given to me.

I am,

Yours obediently,

A. ENGLAND,

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Housing and
Meat Inspector, and Director of
Public Cleansing.

APPENDIX

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out.

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or partly re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C's abolished.
Ada Street, 22, 23, 44	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Albert Avenue, 51	...	do.	do.	...	...
Albert Avenue, 39	...	do.	...	...	...
Albert Road, 63	do.	do.	...	...	...
Albert Road, 30	...	do.	...	...	...
Albert Road (School)	do.	...	...	...	do.
Albert Terrace, 2	...	...	do.	do.	...
Albert Terrace, 3, 6, 7, 18, 19	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Alma Street, 9	...	do.	...	...	...
Ashfield Avenue (The Springs)	do.	...	...	do.	...
Atkinson Street, 19	...	do.	...	...	...
Baden Street (Garage)	...	do.	do.	...	...
Bankfield Drive, 12	do.	...	...	...	...
Beamsley Road, 61, 63, 71	do.	...	...	...	...
Bingley Road, 207, 277, 281	...	do.	do.	...	...
Bradford Road, 3	do.	...	...	do.	...
Bradford Road, 24	do.	...	...	..	...
Bradford Road, 186	do.	...	...	...	do.
Briggate (Shipley), 39	...	...	do.	...	...
Briggate (Low Well Works)	do.	...	...	do.	...
Britannia Street, 13	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Busy Lane, 13, 17 to 25	...	do.	...	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or partly re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C's abolished.
Carlton Avenue, 4 to 8, 18 to 20	...	do.	...	...	...
Carlton Drive, 7	...	do.	do.	...	...
Carlton Walk, 5, 13, 15	...	do.	do.	...	...
Caroline Street, 2	...	...	do.	do.	...
Caroline Street, 3, 6, 7	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Cliffe Vale Road, 4	do.	...	...	...	...
Clifton Place, 13, 17	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Cross Rosse Street, 3 to 11	...	do.	...	...	...
Dallam Avenue, 1, 5, 9, 29, 36	...	do.	...	...	...
Dallam Walk, 11	...	do.	...	...	...
Dawson Street, 1 to 9	do.	...	...	do.	...
Dockfield, 15	...	do.	do.	...	...
Dockfield Road (Junction Mills)	do.	...	...	do.	...
Dockfield Road, 3, 19, 25	...	do.	...	...	...
Earl Street, 11	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Fern Hill Mount, 8	...	do.	...	...	...
George Street, 1	...	do.	...	...	...
George Street, 48	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Glenhurst Road, 9	...	...	do.	...	...
Glenside Road, 13, 17 to 23	...	do.	...	...	...
Granville Road, 62	do.	...	...	...	...
Hall Lane, 10	...	do.	...	...	...
Hall Royd (Garage)	do.	...	...	...	...
Helen Street, 1, 22, 23	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Hilton Road, 5 to 11	...	do.	do.	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or partly re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C's abolished.
Hirstwood Crescent, 10, 54	...	do.	...	...	...
Hirstwood Road, 15, 104	...	do.	...	...	...
Hirstwood Road (Scott Motors)	do.	...	...	...	...
Hope Avenue, 3	do.	...	...	...	...
Hope Avenue, 5, 34, 36	...	do.	...	...	...
Hope View, 12	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Kirkgate, 63, 67	do.	...	...	...	do.
Kirkgate, 60	do.	...	...	do.	...
Kirkgate (Town Hall)	...	do.	do.	...	...
Kitson Street	...	do.	do.	...	...
Leeds Road, 4	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Leeds Road, 157, 246 to 250	...	do.	...	...	...
Low Ash Drive, 120	...	do.	...	...	...
Low Ash Road (Elm Grove Farm)	...	do.	do.	...	...
Lynfield Mount, 2 to 10	...	do.	...	...	...
Manor Lane, 24, 24a, 47	...	do.	...	...	...
Mary Street, 22, 23, 44	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Moorhead Lane (Highbank Cottages)	...	do.	do.	...	...
Nab Wood Crescent, 66	do.	...	...	...	...
New Brighton Road, 3, 11, 15, 17	do.	...	...	do.	...
New Brighton Road	...	do.	do.	...	...
New Close Road, 22	do.	...	...	do.	...
Norwood Road, 30	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Otley Road (Royal Oak Hotel)	do.	...	...	...	...
Otley Road (Somerset House)	...	do.	...	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or partly re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C's abolished.
Otley Road (Showfield)	do.	...	...	do.	...
Owlet Road, 4, 55 to 59	...	do.	...	...	...
Park Street, 8	do.	...	...	do.	...
Poplar Drive, 8	...	do.	do.	...	...
Prospect Avenue, 6, 20	...	do.	...	...	...
Prospect Grove, 4, 12	...	do.	do.	...	...
Prospect Mount, 28	...	do.	do.	...	...
Prospect Street, 10 to 16	...	do.	...	...	...
Queen Street, 5, 9, 13	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Queen Street, 4, 11	...	do.	...	...	...
Redburn Avenue, 13	...	do.	do.	...	...
Regent Street, 12 to 16	...	do.	...	...	...
Rhodes Street, 30	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Ridgeway, 10 to 24	...	do.	...	...	...
Roseberry Avenue, 24	do.	...	...	...	...
Saltaire Road (School)	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Saltaire Road, 110	...	do.	do.	...	...
Shipley Fields Road, 80, 86, 88	do.	...	...	do.	...
Shipley Fields Road, 34, 112	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Shipley Fields Road, 74, 76, 82, 90, 94 to 100, 116	do.	...	...	...	...
Springswood Avenue, 23	do.	...	...	do.	...
Thornhill Drive, 15 to 21	...	do.	...	...	...
Titus Street, 48, 61	...	do.	...	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or partly re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C's abolished.
Valley Road (Co-op Stores)	do.	...	...	...	...
Victoria Road, 69...	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Victoria Road, 67...	do.	...	...	do.	...
Victoria Road, 29, 44	...	do.	...	...	...
Victoria Road (Cong. Sunday School)...	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Well Croft (Mills)...	...	do.	...	...	...
West Royds Avenue, 38 to 48	...	do.	...	...	...
West Royds Grove, 7 to 15, 10 to 16 ...	...	do.	...	...	...
West Royds Mount, 44 to 50	...	do.	...	...	...
West Royds Road, 29 to 31, 38, 45, 47, 66, 68	...	do.	do.	...	...
Wharncliffe Road, 1 to 9, 6 to 10 ...	...	do.	do.	...	...
Wharncliffe Road (Briarfield Shed) ...	do.	...	...	do.	...
Wrose, 20	do.	...	...	do.	...
Wrose Brow Road (Hopefield House)...	do.	...	...	...	...
Wrose Mount, 19 to 23, 48 to 52 ...	...	do.	do.	...	...

A. & K. EMMOTT, SHIPLEY.